

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1867.

[No. 1966.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual
meeting of the stockholders of the Poto-
mac Company, will be held according to law
at the Union Tavern in George Town on
Wednesday the 30 day of August next; when
the proceedings of the board of Directors,
with the President's accounts, receipts and dis-
bursements since the last general meeting will
be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.

By order.

George Town, July 1, [S] dt30th Jy.

For Sale.

A stout NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-
six years of age. She is a good cook, wash-
er, and ironer.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 25. d

142 hds. of MOLASSES,

5 puncheons RUM,

100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,

Just Received and for Sale by

Marsteller & Young.

May 25. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of

FRESH TEAS,

This spring's Philadelphia importation, and
of excellent quality—consisting of

Hyson, in quarter chests.

Young Hyson do.

Hyson-Skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,

10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.

5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)

25 crates queens and blue edged earthen

ware, particularly assorted for coun-

try stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.

100 sacks stoved Salt.

2000 bushels do.

4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining
my own) well suited for the wet goods busi-
ness.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Ja-
co de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subscri-
bers,

275 Spanish Hides

12 hogsheads Molasses

1764 lbs. Bees-Wax

39 boxes white and brown Sugars

7000 lbs. Coffee

150 boxes Segars

9 tons Fustic

6 do. Logwood

June 9. Wadsworth & Butler.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,

HAS RECEIVED

30 barrels WHISKEY

2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality

10 bales cotton

10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles

15 casks choice small twist tobacco

40 boxes mould and dipped candles

10 boxes fresh chocolate

140 reams wrapping paper

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson, and

Hyson-Skin

TEAS.

Of this year's im-

portation & very

fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines,
liquors and groceries, he will sell very low
for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15. d

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

FOR SALE, BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them intitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-

asks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas

5 pipes Cogniac Brandy

10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica

30 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

25 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

TEAS,

particularly select-

ed for

family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flonant

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

A Miller Wanted,

To a Man who understands the

Milling Business, and can produce good re-

commendations for industry, sobriety, &c. li-

beral wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it

may concern, That the Consul General

of Portugal to the United States of America,

has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all

papers that may be necessary for vessels

bound from the ports of this district to any in

Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit

having their bills of health thus certified, will

be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for

account of a Portuguese subject, should be

declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese prop-

erty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 15. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary,
Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and
Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

60 tobs plaister Paris; 200 casks lime

50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap

6 casks spermaceti oil.

IN STORE,

130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.

40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate

30 barrels N. E. rum

3 chests imperial, } FRESH

15 do. young hyson } TEAS.

5 hds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.

40 do. Havana white and brown sugar

160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings

40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel

60 casks raisins

8 bales Beerboon gurrals.

AND

60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and

9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior

quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

6 hds. good Sugar,

10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,

Salt of various kinds,

And a constant supply of Flour suitable for

family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINE S.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Iaret, in cases of

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-

to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; flonant indigo; Geor-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine-gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Brit-

ish battle powder] from F to treble sealed;

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

n-choives, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

COMMERCE,

Capt. JAMES CROUCHILL,

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400
barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on
board.

William Hodgson.

July 20.

Public Sale.

On the 29th instant, the Executrix and Exe-
cutor of the late William Summers, will of-
fer at Public Sale, for cash, at the Coffee-
House—

A piece of Ground on Pitt and
Princess-streets containing nearly half an a-
cre, subject to an annual rent of 25 dollars
per annum, where the old post-house stands.
It will be offered either entire or in smaller
lots

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—So much has been said of my disclosures to the executive respecting the pretended conspiracy of col. Burr, and they have recently been brought into notice by the counsel for the prosecution, against him in so extraordinary and unwarrantable a manner that I think it incumbent on me to make a few observations on that subject with a view of removing erroneous impressions which otherwise might prevail with regard to my character.

A few days after my arrival at N. Orleans, in September last, letters were received in town from General Wilkinson, then on the Sabine river, stating that hostilities with the Spaniards was unavoidable, that his next letter would bring the details of the first engagement, and that he hoped to give a good account of the *Dons*.

In consequence of this information which occasioned considerable alarm, about three hundred men were dispatched from New Orleans, to proceed by land to the Sabine, to reinforce general Wilkinson. Some artillery was sent off by water to ascend the Red river for the same purpose and two gun boats were ordered up the Mississippi, to be ready for an attack on Baton Rouge.

By what *magic* general Wilkinson, whose letter in so positive a manner, had announced hostilities as unavoidable wrought such a change in the mind of the Spanish commander, who was at the head of 1500 men and actually invaded the territory of the United States, as to make him subscribe to terms of accommodation which general Wilkinson has termed most humiliating, and to induce him to retreat twenty leagues beyond the ground in dispute—this general Wilkinson alone can explain! The fact is, that to the astonishment of all the world, such an accommodation did take place, and that general Wilkinson suddenly arrived at New Orleans, where he came, to use his own phrase, "to play the devil!"

When in the month of December I was seized and arrested by order of gen. W. but in the name of the United States, and was forcibly transported, I left New Orleans under the impression that col. Burr, in consequence of the transmitted information to him, of the hostile complexion of affairs on the frontiers, and of the supposed certainty of war, might find himself with a large body of volunteers, determined to push on towards Mexico, and whom perhaps it would be difficult to divert from that purpose, notwithstanding the unexpected pacific arrangements between the Spanish commander and general Wilkinson.

When I arrived at Charleston, Annapolis, and Washington, all the newspapers represented col. Burr as being at the head of 2000 men, and they were ringing at the same time with reports of his *pretended* treason.

These circumstances occasioned in my mind great indignation, with regard to the reports just mentioned, and great solicitude lest gen. Wilkinson's conduct, and col. Burr's situation might lead to occurrences which col. Burr would deprecate, and which, involuntarily, would put him in the wrong.

I therefore requested an interview with the president of the U. S. for two decided objects. 1. To remove from his mind the false impressions he had received with regard to treason. 2. To endeavor to convince him that the interests of the U. S. would be best consulted by going to war with Spain, and giving countenance to the expedition which col. Burr had planned.

It appeared to me that this step might do some good, could do no harm, and in my situation, ought to be attempted.

I saw the president, together with Mr. Madison, and having first, when questioned on that point, declared to the former that I had no personal motives for this interview, spoke to them to the effect just mentioned.

* Urged on this point general Wilkinson has declared before the grand jury, that after receiving Mr. Swartwout's communications on the Sabine river, he terrified the Spanish commander with an account of an approaching expedition of volunteers, sufficiently strong to crush him, and to march to Mexico in spite of resistance. By this means he made him listen and subscribe to an humiliating accommodation! Thus peace has been preserved, through col. Burr! and the plan of an expedition, justly calculated on events actually impending, which would have rendered it *legal* and *laudable*, has acquired an opposite character through the inimical conduct of a weak and treacherous friend.

The day after this interview I received the following note from the president, the original of which, in his own hand writing, now remains in my possession.

"The communications which Dr. Bollman made yesterday to Thomas Jefferson were certainly interesting; but they were too much for his memory. From their complexion and tendency he presumes that Dr. Bollman would have no objection to commit them to writing in all the details into which he went yesterday, and such others as he may then have omitted. Thomas Jefferson giving him his word of honor that they never shall be used against himself, and that the paper shall never go out of his hand."

January 25, 1807.

I immediately complied with the president's request, and considering the communication, in conformity with the tenor of his note, as strictly confidential, I had no motive to be unusually guarded or to weigh every expression with more than ordinary care.

The paper containing nearly twenty pages, was hardly finished, when I immediately sent it to the president. I borrowed it from him some time afterwards, when in prison, in order to take a copy and then returned it.

The whole of it goes to the two points above mentioned, viz. to disprove treason, and to shew the expediency of war. It can give no other ideas to an unbiassed reader, unless one or two expressions, improperly used, and for which the allowance ought to be made, that the English is not my native language, are singled out, are considered disconnectedly with what precedes and follows, and construed in a hostile manner.

The president had given his word, and honor, that this paper should not be used against myself; yet on it was predicated the pretended necessity of a pardon for a personal safety. The attorney for district in open court, when offering me the patent of pardon, referred to it. Nay, when I had proudly refused that pardon, he reminded me of the horrors of an ignominious fate, in order, if possible, to change my determination! Is a paper not used against me when, on account of its contents misunderstood, I am thus assailed with the tender of a badge of infamy? Is life in Mr. Jefferson's opinion *all*? and character and reputation, which alone can render it desirable, *nothing*? The great inquest of the nation, after hearing a variety of testimony, and particularly that of gen. Wilkinson by an opinion nearly unanimous on my subject have absolved me from guilt! No indictment has been preferred against me, though they have indicted various gentlemen in different parts of the U. S. Was it then becoming the first magistrate of the union, whom I had approached with some degree of confidence, who stood pledged not to use that confidence against myself, and with regard to whom neither my conduct nor my language have ever been unfriendly? Was it becoming him in a measure to forestall the opinion of the grand jury and to stigmatize me as a pardoned criminal?

The paper was never to get out of the president's hands—but it is now in the hands of the attorney for the Virginia district. On the 23d of June, an occurrence of which the prints have taken no notice—the grand jury came into court. Their foreman stated that one of the witnesses had mentioned to him an important paper, written by another witness, which was in the possession of Mr. Hay, the attorney, and of which they wished the delivery. Mr. Hay replied that this referred to my letter to the president which was in his possession, but that he did not consider himself warranted to give it to the grand jury. He also declared it to be his firm persuasion, that the paper was written in my own hand writing; it has further appeared, that he had occasioned general W. to read it. Through him he had brought what is falsely stated to be its contents insidiously before the grand jury. Gen. W. when before that body and of course on his oath, did assert that he saw the paper in Mr. Hay's hands; that it was my hand writing and my signature!

This measure, however, of the attorney, has not proved injurious to col. Burr. The contents of my letter, even communicated to the grand jury through such a channel of corruption and impurity, have had no influence on their decision. It is well understood that their indictment has arisen from a misconstruction of the law of treason. From 20 to 30 unarmed men had assembled on Blannerhassett's island. They demeaned themselves peaceably, but embarked in three boats and descended the river towards New Orleans. They were, with others, to proceed all the way

thither in case of certain contingent and probable events, in order to be equipped for a further expedition but were to stop at the Washita, to effect a settlement, should those events not take place. This fact and the false supposition that New Orleans, for the purpose mentioned, was to be occupied by force, and was to be held by force, until the party were ready for their enterprise—these are the grounds which, in their opinion, have warranted the indictment. A close investigation of the law and of the facts before a petty jury, with the advantage of testimony from both sides, will, ere long, correct that opinion, will remove every doubt with regard to col. Burr's patriotism and justify his views.

I have nothing to add except that, notwithstanding the ill treatment I have on this occasion received from the president of the U. S. I should have foreborne making these observations, if I had not been forced to it by considerations of self defence. I am inclined to believe that Mr. Jefferson has not been actuated by any ill will towards me—His pardon was not intended to affect my character; he did not mean to forfeit his word of honor by transmitting my letter to Mr. Hay, but the injury I have sustained remains the same. The history of the pardon will have flown over Europe, and the impression of treachery to a friend—this more detestable, more odious crime than any infraction of the laws of the country, because essentially fraught with turpitude, will be blended with my name in the minds of many who may never see this letter. And if all this injury could be inflicted by Mr. Jefferson without ill-will, merely from want of consideration under the disturbing influence of passion and resentment against col. Burr, notwithstanding his mature age and the dignity of his station—it will amount to a strong proof at least, that I, in my humble sphere, and a more youthful imagination, may have become enamored with the beautiful prospect of the emancipation of an enslaved kingdom; a project, which Mr. Jefferson himself approved of, and conceived at when planned, not by col. Burr, but by Miranda, and that I may have engaged in it without meaning any harm to the U. S. or to their president.

But not only have I been injured by Mr. Jefferson himself, his agents and confidants, from the secretary of state to his private secretary, and from him, still downwards to the attorney who represents him in the prosecution in Richmond, have on more than one occasion manifested hostility, and have been guilty towards me of glaring infractions of every rule of propriety and decorum. The secretary of state has detained letters directed to me, and has only given them up after I had accidentally discovered the fact, & when urged for their delivery. The private secretary has several times betrayed an unbecoming temper, and the attorney in particular, sheltering himself behind his privileges as counsel, and taking advantage of the peculiar delicacy of my situation at this moment, has treated me in open court with the most unprovoked, and therefore most abominable indecency. If this was mistaken zeal, arising from an extreme want of discernment and sound policy; if it was unauthorised by the president, and if it is therefore not to be attributed to him—it will strongly remind him at least, that if unfortunately some wild heads, lately associated with Colonel Burr, should have blended their own incongruous, preposterous & apparently treasonable ideas, with his honorable views, their guilt ought not rashly to be transferred to their principal.

Even the papers in the interest of government propagate on my subject the most infamous falsehoods. Before the pardon came out, and before it was known, that the President of the U. States, in transmitting my letter to him, Mr. Hay had violated his word of honor, no invectives had appeared against me. But since the measure of the pardon has proved abortive and ridiculous, and since the fact of his breach of the word of honor can no longer be denied—their tone is changed. As usual I am abused, not for the wrong I did, but for the wrong which has been committed upon me. They insinuate among other things that at Washington I had obtained promises from Mr. Jefferson, and had agreed with him for a pardon; that I refused it at Richmond, in order to have a pretext for withholding testimony on the ground that it would criminate myself, though it is well known that such promise, such agreement, never took place, and that before the grand jury, during an examination of upwards of two hours, I answered, without a single exception, every question that was asked me. Mr. William Duane, moreover says, that I am indebted for my life to the benevolence of Mr. Jefferson. Sixteen of the first characters of Virginia, after hearing evidence decided that there is no ground of accusation against me; but the editor of the Aurora, without having any evidence, decides that I am indebted for my life to Mr. Jefferson's benevolence!!!

When party spirit and passion go so far, it would be improper to remain silent, & should

what I have said, in my defence, operate to the prejudice of Mr. Jefferson, or wound his feelings, it is not my fault.

ERICK BOLLMAN.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from the Paris papers of May 21st.

RUSSIA.

PRUSSIC EYLAU, April 30.

We have heard very distinctly the firing of cannon at the siege of Dantzick from day break till this evening. It is impossible that place can hold out much longer. The emperor has approached it in order to accelerate the works; but the grand headquarters continue at Posenstein. The army still occupies its former position in front of that important place. Marshals Bernadotte and Soult are stationed on the Lower Passarge; marshals Ney and Davoust on the Alle. The Polish troops join the corps of marshal Davoust with that of marshal Massena who guards the Narew.

For a long time back the Russians speak of a battle which is absolutely necessary in order to try to unblockade Graudenz and Dantzick; but they confine themselves to assertion. A few days longer and they will be retaken with regret the time lost for the fall of Dantzick must considerably increase the disposable forces of the French, by returning to the active army the troops employed at the siege of that place. The apparent repose of the French army, therefore, is to its advantage, whilst the irresolution observed in the projects of the Russians is inexplicable. General Brunningsen has been the whole of this month with his headquarters at Bartenstein; his troops formed a line from Koenigsberg to Heilsberg, Seeburg, Warthenburg, Passenken, and Ortelburg. In general the Russian army appears as if wishing to keep on the defensive; which is attributed to the daily expectation of the arrival of the emperor Alexander, before which time they are not willing to hazard any important event.

BRESLAU, May 2.

The following bulletin dated from the camp of Neiss the 1st May, has been published here.

"At 3 o'clock this morning the troops of Wurtemberg have carried at the point of the bayonet the out-works of the places called Blockhaus, Walkenmuhle, and Turstengarten. All the Prussians that were found therein have been either killed or taken; the Wurtembergers have taken 5 cannons, 3 officers, and 100 soldiers.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

PARIS, May 17.

The prefect of Herault has addressed to the editor of the Journal of his department, the following letter:

"Sir, his majesty the emperor has announced to his excellency the minister of the interior that every kind of English goods having been prohibited in the Ottoman empire, the Grand Seignor has testified to him his wish of getting French cloths, and especially those kind of woollens called Chalons; and his excellency the minister has charged me with giving this information to the manufacturers of the department. I have taken proper steps to inform them therewith. I nevertheless wish to insert the notice in your Journal: The citizens will learn with pleasure that even the enemies of France have by their violence restored for its fabrics a very important market, of which they had been deprived for 15 years. This circumstance is precious to seize upon, and the manufacturers will not fail of availing themselves of it."

May 19.

Her majesty the empress is expected this evening at Saint Cloud, with the queen of Holland.

General Gardanne, governor of the pages of his majesty the emperor and king, is appointed ambassador to Persia; he takes along with him 300 French officers of different grades, and 400 artillerymen. The father of this general has for a long while been consul general of France to Persia; he has protected every European there at the time of the troubles in that country, and his memory is venerated.

It is asserted that admiral Duckworth has blown his brains out.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 4.

The troops will pass the frontiers about the end of this month to the number of 27,000 men. One part by Catalonia, and the other by Biscay. The 5000 men who are in Eruria are on their march to join at Strasburg the troops arriving from Spain. The united army will march towards Meaux.

for the purpose, it thence to occupy the Spaniards may offer to the English.

The army is composed of general marquis under him marshal and six brigadiers. has set off for Barcelona as soon as the French territory.

Several officers serve as volunteers. them we notice the brigadier of the army.

The taking of Madrid no great sensation hope that that important like Buenos Aires difficult thing for the element that would Spanish America. contend with the In with the Spaniards months there would conquering army for the reinforcements. Therefore the public need no alteration in news.

GERMANY.

Within a few days through Brunswick, of war. Fifteen officers prisoners of war, at Magdeburg, and departing for France. The night in the citadel, cers.

There continues peace debourg, a great number on their way for the g battalion of the regiment for the service of the marched off on the 5th marshal Mortier in the second battalion. The third battalion debourg, of which it sen.

A letter from Koenig of April, announces the bank, who retired turned to the first men Swedish frigates destined on board, were in the conclusion of the the French and the Sw cause a suspension, and tion of the orders that the commanders of the

FRANCE.

The following news letter from Constantine April. On the 4th this that the Russians having disembarked at Tened in taking by assault, the that island. The very n the 5th, in the morning sailed for the Dardanelles of the fleet which remained towers since the English. He has taken of the best troops, and his the Russian squad there are but a few English take Tenedos. The ca bold and experienced m entertained of his success of a naval engagement is pected. The Grand Viz march on the 7th from D his numerous army for the Danube. The rumours ber of Turks had been m and in some districts of i unately confirmed.

BALTIMORE.

Arrived, schooner Ad 23 days from New Orleans. Arrived, schooner Vix from St. Thomas. Left Baltimore for Baltimore in 2 Catharine, for Baltimore or Philadelphia, sailed 2 the southward of Hog I. war in chase of a scho close under the land; a squ ship was obliged to stand close in with the land; th New York, R. I. from New York, was carried int

Also, the British b io, 8 days from New Pro American vessels at Na the Capes on Friday u British ships of war laying

defence, opera-
tion, or wound
BOLLMAN
Antile Advertiser,
of May 21st.
S I A.

ELAU, April 30.
ry distinctly the
seige of Dantzig
evening. It is in
hold our much long
approached it in
the works; but the
continue at Posen
occupies its former
at important place
and Sout are station-
large; marshals Ney
Alle. The Polish
of marshal Davout
Massena who guard

the Russians speak
absolutely necessary
blockade Graudenz
confine themselves
ays longer and they
regret the time lost,
must considerably
ble forces of the
to the active army
the siege of that
pose of the French
advantage, whilst
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aplicable. General
the whole of this
quarters at Barten
d a line from Koe
Seebury, Warne-
rtelsburg. In ge-
appears as if wish-
sive; which is at-
tention of the ar.
Alexander, before
willing to hazard

ESLAU, May 2.
dated from the
ay, has been pub-
orning the troops
ried at the point
orks of the places
mumble, and Tur-
ssians that were
either killed or
ers have taken 5
00 soldiers.

PIRE.
ARIS, May 17.
lt has addressed
pal of his depart-
emperor has an-
the minister of
kind of English
ited in the Otto-
seignior has testi-
getting French
se kind of woul-
excellency the
with giving this
facturers of the
proper steps to
I nevertheless
ce in your Jour-
rn with pleasure
France have by
his fabrics a ve-
which they had
This circum-
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f availing them.

May 19.
is expected this
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rrior of the pa-
er and king,
to Persia; he
rench officers of
tillerists. The
for a long while
nce to Persia;
opean there at
that country,
d.
ral Duckworth

May 4.
frontiers about
the number of
Catalonia, and
5000 men who
march to join
ng from Spain.
owards Ment

for the purpose, it is said, of going from
thence to occupy Hanover, in order that
the Spaniards may have a compensation to
offer to the English.

The army is commanded by lieutenant
general marquis De La Romana, having
under him marshal de Camp Guindelaui,
and six brigadiers. The general in chief
has set off for Barcelona, and will repair to
Paris as soon as the troops have entered
ed the French territory.

Several officers have obtained leave to
serve as volunteers in the army, among
them we notice the duke of Albuquerque,
brigadier of the armies.

The taking of Montevideo has occasioned
no great sensation owing to the general
hope that that important place will be re-
taken like Buenos Ayres. It would be a
difficult thing for the English to form a set-
tlement that would create a fear of losing
Spanish America. They would have to
contend with the Indians who would rally
with the Spaniards, and in less than two
months there would be opposed to the
conquering army forces far superior to all
the reinforcements they could receive—
Therefore the public funds have experi-
enced no alteration in consequence of this
news.

GERMANY.

HAMBURG, May 9.

Within a few days there have passed
through Brunswick, 240 Swedish prisoners
of war. Fifteen officers of that nation also
prisoners of war, arrived on the 4th at
Magdeburg, and departed the next morn-
ing for France. These officers quartered
with the inhabitants, and did not pass the
night in the citadel, like the Russian offi-
cers.

There continues passing through Mag-
deburg, a great number of French troops
on their way for the grand army. The first
battalion of the regiment of infantry raised
for the service of the grand duke of Berg,
marched off on the 5th to join the corps of
marshal Mortier in Swedish Pomerania;
the second battalion followed on the 6th.
The third battalion remained at Mag-
deburg, of which it will form the gari-
son.

A letter from Koenigsberg, of the 25th
of April, announces that the directors of
the bank, who retired to Memel, have re-
turned to the first mentioned city. Three
Swedish frigates destined to take the troops
on board, were in the neighborhood.—
The conclusion of the armistice between
the French and the Swedes, will no doubt
cause a suspension, and perhaps a revoca-
tion of the orders that had been given to
the commanders of these frigates.

FRANKFORT, May 14.

The following news is contained in a
letter from Constantinople of the 11th of
April. On the 4th this month we learnt
that the Russians having made a second
disembarkment at Tenedos, had succeeded
in taking by assault, the fort that protects
that island. The very next day, which was
the 5th, in the morning the captain Pacha
sailed for the Dardanelles, with the whole
of the fleet which remained at anchor at the
seven towers since the departure of the
English. He has taken with him a corps
of the best troops, and his orders are to at-
tack the Russian squadron, with which
there are but a few English ships, and re-
take Tenedos. The captain Pacha is a
bold and experienced man; no doubt is
entertained of his succeeding, and the news
of a naval engagement is every moment ex-
pected. The Grand Vizier put himself in
march on the 7th from Dahout Pacha, with
his numerous army for the borders of the
Danube. The rumours that a great num-
ber of Turks had been murdered in Servia,
and in some districts of Bosnia, are unfor-
tunately confirmed.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

Arrived, schooner Adherbal, M'Neal,
23 days from New Orleans.

Arrived, schooner Vixen, Baker, 14 days
from St. Thomas. Left schooner Enter-
prize for Baltimore in 2 days; schooners
Catharine, for Baltimore and Alleghany
for Philadelphia, sailed 2 days before. To
the southward of Hog Island saw a ship
of war in chase of a schooner which kept
close under the land; a squall coming up the
ship was obliged to stand off, hung too
close in with the land; the ship Concord
of New Port, R. I. from Martinique for
New York, was carried into Tortola, May
23 and was condemned the 4th July.

Also, the British brig John, Bald-
win, 8 days from New Providence. Left
two American vessels at Nassau: came in
on the Capes on Friday night; saw three
British ships of war laying near the Horse
Shoe.

Also, ship Rising Sun, West, 58 days
from Amsterdam. July 14, was boarded
by the British frigate Cleopatra, captain
Simpson, who broke open all the owner's
letters and detained the ship 2 hours. 17th
inst. was boarded by the British ship Bel-
lona, the officer informed the captain that
a midshipman and 5 men, in attempting
the day before to get something from shore
had been seized and detained by the peo-
ple ashore; they expressed great sorrow
at what had happened.

Also brig Two Brothers, Richardson,
10 days from Havana. Left schr. Good-
intent Murians, for Baltimore in a few
days; brig Actress, do. do. Ruth & Mary
for Philadelphia next day. Schooner Car-
thon for Baltimore uncertain, brig Anna
Maria of and for New Orleans; U. S.
Ketch for Washington in a few days, spoke
the British ship, Bellona going out of the
Capes.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Information from the Mobile, early in June,
gave rise to serious apprehensions that the
Creek nation of Indians would be hostile to
the United States. But by letters of a later
date, we learn, that the present indications of
their disposition are entirely pacific.

Nat. Intel.

In Bell's London Weekly Messenger, of
the 19th of April, we find the following para-
graph:—

"From North America, the news is of no
pleasant quality. It appears that our treaty
of commerce with the United States has been
rejected, and that the President has refused to
ratify the act of his minister. The matter of
this treaty has not hitherto transpired; but if
we may surmise any thing from the conduct
and intentions of the late ministry, it was not
wanting in indulgence and favor to the Ameri-
can claims—all is not to be conceded in an
overstrained fondness for peace. The usur-
pations of America upon the British flag are
notorious; her hollow neutrality; her predat-
ory commerce; her whole mercantile system
founded on a subtle species of contraband and
smuggling, which for its baseness and extent
has had no parallel in the history of nations,
has long demanded a check."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, June 26
DRIVER SLOOP OF WAR.

"However unpolished the complimenta-
ry part of captain Love's letter to the A-
merican officer at Charleston may appear,
he has fulfilled a promise contained in it
most faithfully towards America, of pro-
tecting her trade; having taken the great-
est scourge it ever suffered, in the person
of R. bert Ross, the pirate; who plundered
indiscriminately every American vessel
he met with. This notorious villain is
now confined in a cell at Melville island;
and will, probably, meet that reward which
his manifold crimes deserve."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, July 4.

"You expressed some surprise that the
Walker should be sent in. It was consi-
dered by many as an extraordinary step.
A person by the name of Hatfield (former-
ly it is believed from New Jersey) and two
young men passengers from England, were
said to be the principal instruments in ef-
fecting the capture. They submitted to
the vice admiralty court for salvage. The
judge, on hearing the case, gave one-sixth
of the whole for salvage to those who were
actually on board, and assisted in retaking
the vessel; of which one quarter (or a
24th of the whole) was decreed to Hatfield.
The cargo is discharging to ascertain its
value. The captain of the Crocodile hav-
ing taken out the French prisoners, and
afforded other assistance, was exonerated
from any action for damage for detain-
ing the Walker: but his labor for his
pains."

From the National Intelligencer.

It is a fact, but little known in the mid-
dle and eastern states, that a very large
portion of the uplands of the southern and
western country is happily adapted to the
culture of RICE. As this plant is the
most productive that grows in furnishing
food to man, it is highly important that its
cultivation should be extended, and parti-
cularly that species of it that succeeds in a
dry soil. It is quite distinct from that
which is raised in the low grounds of Geor-
gia and South Carolina; and the circum-
stances attending its introduction into the
U. S. are eminently entitled to notice and
preservation, as they cannot fail to hold
out inducements to the trial of other exo-
tics, whose naturalization might contribute
to our comfortable subsistence. These
circumstances are the following, which may
be fully depended upon, as they are deriv-

ed from the very gentlemen who share the
merit of introducing this valuable plant in-
to the U. S.

A short time after the revolutionary war
Mr. Jefferson was informed by Mr. Na-
thaniel Cushing, now in the city of Wash-
ington, that he was about going to the coast
of Africa, who tendered his services in
the execution of any commission entrusted
to him. Mr. Jefferson observed that he
had understood there grew there a species
of the Rice plant, that flourished very
well on high and dry ground, intimated the
great advantages that might flow from its
naturalization in the U. S. and requested
Mr. Cutting, if possible, to obtain some of
the seed. Mr. Cutting, fully sensible of the
importance of the object, did not overlook
this request, but sent to Mr. Jefferson, then
at Philadelphia, a few bushels of the seed.
Mr. Jefferson immediately sent a part of
the seed to the Agricultural Society at
Charleston, and distributed the residue
among a number of intelligent farmers in
the different sections of the southern coun-
try. The success which ensued is only
surpassed by that which has crowned the
raising the cotton plant. It was found to
succeed admirably on the high grounds of
the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, Ken-
tucky and Tennessee, where the soil was
strong and rich, which property is repre-
sented as indispensable. It has accordingly
spread extensively through these states,
and may, it is presumed, be raised as high
as the 40th degree of north latitude. The
product is frequently 40 bushels an acre,
and has been known, it is said, to reach
80. In short, where the land is favorable,
it would seem to yield a larger profit to the
planter than any other article that can be
raised by him, and of all the products of
this country to be only inferior in the profit
it yields to the sugar cane.

We hope this statement will have two
good effects; one, to stimulate the plan-
ers of Maryland to try how far their best
grounds are fitted for the cultivation of
this valuable plant; the other, by shewing
how much an individual may benefit his
country by availing himself of opportuni-
ties in his power to encourage our citizens
generally, when peculiar circumstances of-
fer the means, to attempt the naturaliza-
tion of other foreign plants.

We cannot close this article without the
notice of one important effect that may
flow from the introduction of this species
of rice plant into this country. None but
blacks are able, it is said, to cultivate low
land rice; and this circumstance has been
urged as a reason for slavery. This will
be altogether removed in case a sufficient
quantity of rice can be raised more profit-
ably from dry than overflowed ground, and
the latter be more advantageously devoted
to meadow, which, under a proper man-
agement, must afford a higher profit than
any other purpose to which it can be de-
voted.

From the N. Y. Public Advertiser.

Six,

THE progress of a barbarous peo-
ple towards civilization must ever be re-
garded with interest by an enlightened one.
As the Sandwich Islands have long occu-
pied a considerable place in our commer-
cial chart, I presume the following account
of transactions in those islands, so honora-
ble to his sovereign and inhabitants, will
be thought interesting to the public.—
Particularly so when it is remembered that
but a few years since the greatest precau-
tions were necessary there to ensure pub-
lic safety; and that a vessel belonging to
this port was cut off, and the captain and
crew were barbarously murdered.

I arrived at those islands in the summer
of 1804 from the western coast of this con-
tinent, in a small ship, that had by various
events been rendered so totally unfit for
sea, that without repairs, impossible to be
made in such circumstances, she could not
with safety proceed any further. I was re-
ceived with great hospitality by their so-
vereign Tamaihamaiha, all the assistance
in his power to give; but as I judged that
repairing the ship would be impracticable
for me, I determined to exchange her with
him for a small vessel he then had on the
stocks, which he offered me.

According to this agreement I was entire-
ly in their power, I landed my cargo and
stored it in the king's magazines, with all
such articles by agreement as I was to re-
tain, and removed on shore with my offi-
cers into lodgings prepared by Tamaiha-
maiha for our reception. I was obliged
to leave these islands before this agreement
could be entirely completed, on account of
the small vessel not being finished, and
left it to be accomplished by a Mr. Hud-
son of this place who was an officer with
me. I have lately had the satisfaction to
learn by letters from Mr. Hudson, that

Tamaihamaiha has most honorably fulfilled
his agreement in every particular, besides
treating him in all respects with the kindest
attention. He often declares his satisfac-
tion that fortune has put it in his power to
show unequivocally the magnanimity and
benevolence of his disposition. The small
vessel in question, has since made a voyage
of eight months to California and back to
the islands, and is at this time engaged on
her second voyage.

When it is considered that the property
thus put into the power of these islands must
have been regarded by them as of im-
mense value, a considerable proportion of
it consisting of articles they well know how
to appreciate, such as cloths, cutlery, mus-
kets, powder, ball, &c. the honest and no-
ble disposition of Tamaihamaiha and the
good order and subordination of his peo-
ple appear to great advantage.—Of my
sense of it, I am happy in thus rendering
him my public testimony.

Wm. SHALER.

New York, July 15, 1807.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. O'KELLY is to preach this
evening and to-morrow at early
candle light, in the old method-
ist meeting-house, and on Sun-
day next at 12 o'clock, at the
Falls church.

July 21

Wanted to Freight,
A VESSEL FOR NEW-YORK.

One of about six hundred barrels will be
preferred. Apply to

Withers and Sangster.

July 21.

d3t

Seelig and George,
Gun-Smiths, Rifle-makers and White-
Smiths,

BEG leave to inform the inhabitants, that
they have lately removed to this place,
and have taken a shop on the corner of Union
and Duke-streets, where they will execute
with neatness and dispatch any orders they
may be favored with.

July 21.

tf

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and
St Croix Sugars, received per schr. Fletcher
and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by

R. Veitch and Co.

or
C. Powell.

July 21.

tf

A Wood Scow for Sale.

Will be sold, at public auction, at Ricketts
and Newton's wharf, on Saturday next, at 10
o'clock, a WOOD SCOW, capable of carry-
ing 13 cords of wood. She is a deck'd Scow
and in tolerable good order.

July 21.

4t

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Alex-
andria the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, a
bout fourteen hands three inches high, stout
made, a star in his forehead, some of his feet
are white, has brands but they are not recol-
lected, there is a lump on the outside of his
hind fetlock joint, occasioned by a cut receiv-
ed when a colt, the scar is yet to be seen; he
is about 8 or 10 years old. The above reward
will be given if brought to the subscribers.

Paton & Butcher.

7th mo. 21st, 1807.

eo

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready
money, on the premises, on Wed-
nesday the 12th day of August next, the es-
tate called CLIFTON, on Panther-Skin, in
Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of
land, on which was formerly erected a mer-
chant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much
thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600 dol-
lars and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph
Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of
the county court of Loudoun, at which time
and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.

July 13. (21)

ds

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent
Rich Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,
FOR SALE BY
Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria,
June 9. R. GRAY,
law3m

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also seve-
ral in the city of Washington. For terms ap-
ply to
SARAH PORTER.
February 14. 2av

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, July 3d, 1807.
THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby notified, that the directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on that part of the capital stock now paid, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 13th inst.

By order,
J. B. Nickolls, Secretary.

July 3d 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of Leesburg, on FRIDAY the 14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806 in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscumora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armistead Long,
Charles F. Mercer,

June 24.

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,
Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and furnished with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one more judicious to Reading, for the general use of schools, than this above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Penning. The superfluity has been attended to with sedulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most tasteless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraced to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefited the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them; for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinged with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to the purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbauld, a Jansfret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only required a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry inanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed. Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Editor's attention: "That a Spelling Book frequently contains a bible into his hands, and it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 20th, 1802.

Servants to be Hired.

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.
Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 19.

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, Baltimore, by

William Jenkins.

Also on Hand,

Laguna, Oronoko and Curacao Hides.

A general assortment of

Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 3.

[10]

co6w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1.

co

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLERS, containing one gross each

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, put up for home, or export consumption.

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

W. M. DUNLAP.

June 10.

cof.

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunt Creek, called Rural Felicity, for formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice. For terms apply to

RICHARD LEWIS.

April 23.

co

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of Sarah Fouches, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little cross eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trousers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other clothing is not known.

A reward of 15 Dollars will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and secure them in any goal, so that the subscriber, living near Dumfries, may get them again.

John Stone.

Prince William County,

June 27.

co

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg as it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the best. Gentlemen will please to call and choose for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgekin's tavern. N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5.

46m

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25.

w&st

PROPOSALS ARE ISSUED,

For publishing by Subscription,

THE LIFE OF

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By David Ramsay, M. D.

Author of the History of the American Revolution.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 400 pages, ornamented with an engraved head of Washington—Price to subscribers in boards \$2 50—to non-subscribers \$3 00—payable on delivery.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, King-street, Alexandria.

June 25.

43t-lawlm

Notice is hereby given TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin,

CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria,

July 6. (7)

Staw4w

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—separately or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield,

May 1.

co

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Duff, late merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,

William Herbert,

April 6.

Staw

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most elegantly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to,

James Patton.

June 22.

town

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shrove, jun. well situated for the Shipping or Grocery business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman—an excellent stand for the Dry Goods business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son,

March 14.

Stawil

FOR SALE,

OAK HILL MILL,

And two valuable Leases.

SITUATED in the county of Fauquier, on the great road leading from Ashby's and Manassas's Gaps, in the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg. The mill seat commands a fall of 24 feet in a very constant stream, issuing immediately from the Cobler Mountain, and is improved by a merchant mill fifty-five by forty-five, three stories high, two of stone and one of wood, containing two water wheels, sixteen feet in diameter, one pair of burr and one of Alleghany stones, with the necessary running gear and machinery, in perfect repair. To the mill is attached a lot of twenty acres in fee simple, on which there is a frame dwelling house, 38 feet by 20, with two rooms below stairs and two above, an unfinished portico behind, of the whole length of the house, and a porch in front, two excellent springs rising within a few feet of the dwelling house, and the mill supply both with water.

The leases are for two unexpired lives, contain one hundred acres each, and lay adjacent to each other, and to the mill lot. They have on them houses for the reception of tenants, twelve acres of improved timothy meadow, and one hundred and forty acres of inclosed land, adapted for Plaster of Paris and red clover, and now in a state of high cultivation. The terms of sale of the above property will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser, to whom will be given an indisputable title. For the terms of sale or a view of the premises, application may be made to Robert Hereford, Esq. residing thereupon, who is fully authorized to dispose of the same—or to the subscriber.

Charles Fenton Mercer.

Little River, Loudoun county, Virginia, May 16. [18]

lawil

P. S. If the above property is not sold by the first of October, it will, after that period, be rented out for one or more years.

C. F. M.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT

On every Tuesday

WILL BE

AT THE VENE

Corner of Prince at

A variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which v

the bills of

ALL kinds of goods

and the prices of w

at any time be viewed

lowest limitation and pri

P. G. M

Potomac C

NOTICE is hereby

meeting of the stock

mac Company, will be

at the Union Tavern

Wednesday the 3d day of

the proceedings of the

with the President's acco

bursements since the last

be laid before them for t

JOS. CARLETO

George Town, July 1,

142 hhds. of MO

5 puncheons R

100 bbls. Shad a

Just Received and

Marj

May 23.

I HAVE JUST

And offer f

A considerable

FRESH

This spring's Philadel

of excellent quality

Hylon, in quarte

Young Hylon d

Hylon-Skin d

Southong be

I have also

10 pipes 4th proof

5 do. 4th proof

25 crates queens an

ware, particular

try stores.

50 boxes and half b

100 sacks stored Sal